BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1818. [NUMBER 1331.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Monthly General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLENS, METALS, COCHINEAL and OTHER STORES, will take place on Monday the 2d March, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at 10 o'clock.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
" R. T. GOODWIN,
" J. G. GARDINER,
Committee Gen. Sales.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
23d February 1818.

શરકારી·નાકીર·ખબર·થાએ
એવીજે·શરકારી·ખનાત·તથા·થા
નુ·તથા·કીરમીજ·તથા·બીજી·જનશ
ની·ફર·અફીનાની·વકરી·શોમ·વારને
દને·તારીખ ૨ જી·મારચનાં·દાડે·થા
ને·તે·વકરી·એક·ફકતા·શ્રુકી·
રી·રેફેશે·ને·દર·દીન·વકરી·બર્પો
ચાલુ·થાશે—તા· ૨૩ મી· ફેબરવા
રી·શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & Com. Act.

શ્રી

ક્યાણીરચેઘનચ્છેજે
ચેજીજેજરઘ્રજી ઘમ્રતંપધાજી
ધીરમીજ પર્યતરજીજષ યાચી
રમન્યાચી ધીમ્રજીજીમપ્રજી તા
ચે ૨ મચેમચ ચેજ્ઞેજીચેઈર્ષ
ધીમ્રજી એમઘઘપડા ઘએતેચ
ામણીષ
ધીક્રીઘરજીપષર્ષોંજ પ્રયજીચ્છેત
મર્ઈષતાજીચે ૨૩ મચેમ્રેપ્રીપ
જે ષ્ંજ ૧૮૧૮ ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & Com. Act.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINES, in the ensuing month are as follows.

LONDON PARTICULAR, per Pipe, Rs. 762, or in bottles, at Rs. 25 per doz.
LONDON MARKET, per Pipe, Rs. 715, or in bottles, Rs. 24 per dozen.

The Wines in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & Com. Acct

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A. Office,
26th February 1818.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT no further Cash will be received at the General Treasury for Bills on the Government of Bengal.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
27th February 1818.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT Thursday next, the 5th proximo, being a Hindoo Holyday (Shewratree), no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
28th February 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On THURSDAY the 5th March next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
AT THE ARSENAL,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned
ORDNANCE STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
Hon'ble Company,

LISTS whereof may be seen at this Office.—The Lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately; or resold, at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

C. HODGSON,
Major & Commissary of Stores

BOMBAY,
Commissary's Office,
23d February 1818.

By Order of the Military Board,
E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY AT NOON,
UNDER THE
TAMARIND TREE,
On account of the Concerned,

TWO bales of damaged Bengal piece goods lately imported by the brig Bridgwater from Calcutta, and consisting of Nynsooks, Mulmuls, Bootadars, Chandtarahs, Boghulpoors &c. &c. Terms, ready money, or one month's credit on approved security.

Bombay 28th February 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 2d of March,
AT HIS ROOMS
IN MEADOWS STREET,

A FEW Breakfast and Dessert sets of very superior Europe Porcelain; likewise same Flowerpots &c. &c. for and on account of the Shippers.

Bombay, 28th February 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY next,
AT A HOUSE
THE CORNER OF HUMMUM STREET,
FOR READY MONEY ONLY,
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES
RECENTLY IMPORTED
PER SHIP LANG,
VIZ.

HAMS, Cheese, Salted Salmon, Confectionary of all kinds from Hoffman, Europe bottled Beer, Glass and Queens Ware, Toys, Saddlery, a great variety of Copper Plate prints, and a good assortment of Tin ware, consisting of Kettles, Saucepans, Dish Covers, Tureens, Chocolate and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Spoons, Funnels, and many other articles adapted for kitchen purposes.

All which will be put up in lots properly assorted for the convenience of individuals.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon each day.

Bombay, Saturday 28th 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next,
THE 3D AND 4TH MARCH.
THE FOLLOWING WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
AT
LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S
AUCTION ROOM.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Glass ware, Queens ware, Stationary, Piece goods, Europe and China articles of various descriptions, a valuable collection of Books, color'd glazed Prints in gold burnished frames; Madeira, Port, Lisbon wine, Cape wine, Brandy, Jamaica Rum and Pale Ale in bottle; also a variety of other useful articles.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 28th February 1818.

A CARD.

WOOLER AND CO.

BEG to inform the public that they have received an invoice of Books, per Orpheus, which are now exposed for sale at their warehouse.

Bombay 27th February 1818.

A CARD.

IT is particularly requested, that ADVERTISEMENTS, *intended for insertion in this Paper, may be sent, if possible, to the Office before* 1 *o'clock of the afternoon of* FRIDAY; *It is also requested, that orders for their publication may accompany the Advertisements.*

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1818.

A CARD.

MARGARET REEL, Widow of JOHN WILLIAM REEL, deceased, begs leave to return thanks to the numerous customers of her late Husband, for the support afforded to him in the Bake-house concern, and to acquaint them, that she purposes, with the kind assistance of her friends, conducting the business as heretofore; trusting that the claims of an infant family, left by the sudden and afflicting death of their Father, without any other provision than that which her best endeavours to afford satisfaction to those who may favor her with their commands may obtain for them, will insure her a continuance of public patronage at this place.

Bombay, 28th February 1818.

A CARD.

MRS. REEL, the widow of the late J. W. REEL, begs leave to acquaint the Commanders of Ships sailing from this Port, that she supplies all kinds of SHIP-BISCUIT and FLOUR, of the most excellent quality; the proofs of which can be testified by the numerous Commanders of the Honorable Company's trading Ships from Europe, and also by the Commanders of the India Ships visiting and sailing from this port.

The following are the Articles supplied by Mrs. REEL, at her Bakery in Hummum Street.

Fine Cabin Biscuit of various sorts,
Fine Flour and Rolong,
Fine plain Rusk, and Ginger-bread Nuts,
Milk Rusk, and Queen Cake,
Milk Biscuit, and Plumb and plain Cakes.

N. B. Ship-Biscuit and Flour, are also furnished.

Bombay, 28th February 1818.

FOR RETAIL SALE
AT
Captain Orne's House,
IN MILITARY SQUARE,
(FROM AMERICAN SHIP TARTAR)

100 BOXES best Cider, in jugs packed in sand, in order to send to the interior.
Several cases Martinique Cordials.
8 Dozens Malmsey Wine.
150 *Pots pickled Oysters in prime order.*
1 *Keg Cavendish Tobacco.*
Glaubers Salts.
Bird's eye Maple, an elegant article for furniture.

Bombay, February 28th 1818.

Mathematics' School
BOMBAY.

MR. T. BOYCE returns his grateful thanks to his friends for the very libe al patronage they have honored him with, and hopes he shall continue to merit their support. He begs to acquaint them and the public, that he has removed his School to a large well adapted house (situate facing the N. end of Dean Lane) which overlooks the Government Gardens.

The terms for BOARDERS *are as follow:*

	pr. month
For young Gentlemen under 8 years of age who have not been at preparatory School — — — — — —	Rs. 35
For those under 11 who have been at the preparatory School and learned all that could be taught them there —	Rs. 40
For young Gentlemen under 14 years of age — — — — — —	Rs. 45
For Ditto under 17 ditto — —	Rs. 55
For Ditto under 20 ditto — — —	Rs. 75

N. B.—The above are for Education, Board, Washing and Lodging, but exclusive of Books, Instruments and Stationary.

Bombay, 21st February 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE has this day purchased from BAYEE JEWANBOY, widow of the late NANABHOY COWASJEE MODY, deceased, for the sum of Rupees 7501, a large Dwelling House of two apartments, situate within the Town Walls on the public Bazar Road opposite the Pillory, standing in the Collector's books under the title of Nawasbhoy, widow of the late Nasserwanjee Dadabhoy. Any person or persons having mortgage or other claim on the same, are requested to make them known to the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards attended to.

Bombay, 23d February 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects of MARIA JACOBA SMITH, late of Bombay, widow, deceased, have been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE). All persons concerned are therefore hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, February 19th 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to grant permission to Lieutenant Gallwey, commanding the 1st Battalion of the Poona Auxiliary Infantry, to proceed to Sea on Sick Certificate and to be absent from the Presidency for six months.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council views with peculiar satisfaction, the Capture of the strong Hill Fort of Boorup by the Force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother: another proof of the persevering exertions of the Lieutenant Colonel and the Detachment under his Command, which are highly creditable to them.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the gratification to announce the Capture of the strong Fort of Madunghur by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy; whose conduct on the occasion and that of all engaged are entitled to the approbation of Government.

Bombay Castle, 21th February 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Egan, of the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to deliver over charge of the Fort of Anjar to the next Senior Officer, Captain Noble, until the arrival of Captain Morgan, who is appointed to succeed Major Egan; and to join his corps at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 23d February 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Honorable Court's letters dated the 5th of August 1817.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 5th of August 1817.

2d We have permitted Capt. Thomas H. Midford of your establishment to remain in England until next season,

3d Mr. John Stephenson, an Assistant Surgeon belonging to your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England the further time of eighteen months.

Bombay Castle 24th February 1818.

Lieutenant Fireworker Henry L, Osborne is appointed Deputy Commissary of stores in Guzerat.

Lieutenant Fireworker John J. S. Jervis is appointed to act as Deputy Commissary of stores in Guzerat until Lieut. Osborne can be spared from the duties on which he is at present employed.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY FEB. 28, 1818.

With the most heartfelt grief we have to announce the afflicting intelligence of the death of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES in childbirth. This melancholy event occurred on the 5th or 6th November; And whilst we have to deplore the loss of this most amiable PRINCESS, on whom the eyes and hopes of the whole British empire were fixed, we have also the sorrow of relating that the infant was still-born. This despressing news reached us late last night, brought by the H. C. cruiser *Thetis*, from Bushire in thirteen days.

A report has reached us, that His Majesty's Government in England, were about to erect Columbo into an Archdeaconry, and to place Ceylon under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta. A union and consistency will thus be given to the English church throughout the British dominions. There are we believe several congregations of protestants at Columbo, and other parts of the Island of Ceylon, which have much encreased of late years under the protection and encouragement of the present Governor; and the accounts we have seen lead us to think, that the most beneficial effects are likely to result from the ordination of native priests, the means for which will be now regularly afforded.

We have great pleasure in being allowed to publish the following account of the operations of that part of our brave forces, which took Muddungur.

Extract of a letter from Muddungur dated 17th February 1818.

"I had on the morning of the 15th the pleasure of acquainting you with the fall of this place, and shall now endeavour to give you some detail of the proceedings which have fortunately led to so happy a result.

Finding that our battery had no effect on the enemy's stockade and covered gateway, it was determined to attempt the place by escalade at the day light on the morning of the 15th.

For this purpose the little detachment was formed into three parties.

The first, or main body, under Captains Farquharson and Dominicette and Lieut. Capon, consisting of 140 rank and file, and several seamen from the Prince of Wales and Sylph, destined to carry in the first instance the stockades and covered gateway, and ultimately the fort by escalade.

The second party under Lieut. Waddington, of 60 rank and file, intended principally to create a diversion,

The third party, of 50 men, directed by Captain Taylor, and for the same purpose of diversion.

The battery was put in charge of Lieut. Dashwood of the Engineers, there being no artillery officer with the detachment.

The men bivouached under their different leaders for the evening.

The main body moved off during the night with the most perfect silence, and occupied a chowkee in the face of the hill, where it remained till day light. The second took up a concealed position opposite the N. E. face of one of the enemy's stockades; and the third occupied a ravine on the S. E. side.

At day light the battery commenced its fire upon the gateway and stockade; the 2d and 3d divisions moved with their ladders towards the fort, commenced a heavy fire, and made every demonstration to attack, which the enemy endeavoured to prevent by a smart fire from the ramparts; this was the signal for the main body to advance, which it immediately did, after leaving a reserve of 50 men in the chowkee, and carried the stockades with the most undaunted gallantry. The diversions were admirable; so completely did we take them by surprize, that our battery had fired 12 shots, before they returned one; and our main body was close upon them unobserved, just as had been planned. All accounts agree, there were 750 men opposed to us; I wish I could give you any adequate idea of the road which we had to ascend, with two long ladders of 18 feet each and 6 shorter ones; on getting within the full range of their fire, we were obliged to abandon one of the largest, in order to clear the path for the rear sections. For ten minutes, I think we made no impression whatever upon the stockades; at last, the lower side of the second gave way; at this time, not more than twenty of us had got over, and we were fearful it might overwhelm some of the seamen who were pushing to get forward; fortunately not a man was hurt by it, and its fall, tho' of little clearance to the road, inspirited the men to push forward upon the second cross one. The stones and fire, from the tower and covered gateway above, was now very hot; but our advance had got to the wall and a few into the gateway. The ladders were twice knocked away, and we could not force the gate; at length, a few of the men succeeded in getting up the hill a little on the right, and fired well; the ladders were again placed, and, in a trice, we had the pleasure of seeing the rascals flying in all directions; we pursued them towards Muddungur, on the left, and scaled after them; such steeps and heights as the fellows fled over you could scarcely imagine. If we had had but men to have formed a fourth party on the S. W. side, not a man of them would have escaped. There cannot be less than 50 of them killed, upon a moderate calculation. Our plan of attack, which was drawn up by Captain Farquharson, after reconnoitring the roads and obtaining the best information he could as to the stockades and interior of the fort, was well conceived, and (I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in saying) happily executed, as it perfectly succeeded in every respect. The men all behaved well, and some with the most uncommon bravery."

MUDDUNGHUR,
17th February 1818,

In a short extra on Thursday, we had the pleasure of announcing the dispertion of Bajee Row's forces at Ashta by General Smith. This took place on the 20th instant, and not on the 22d are we stated in our extra. No official details have as yet, we understand, reached this Presidency, but the following particulars we draw from private sources. On the 19th inst. General Smith was at Yellapoor. In the course of the day it was reported that Bajee Row had, after extorting large sums of money from the inhabitants, moved from Solapoor, in a westerly direction, towards Punderpoor. Genl. Smith in consequence of this information moved from Yellapoor at one o'clock at night; and after proceeding 8 or 9 miles on the Punderpoor road, he was informed, that Bajee Row had turned off upon Kurkoon, which induced the General to change his route also. Soon after the army had crossed the Beema at Kurrowlee, it was ascertained that Bajee Row had encamped at Ashta, upon which General Smith pushed on with all his cavalry; and after he had advanced a few miles beyond Mundapoor, the nagaras of the enemy were heard beating below a hill which covered our forces from their view. The cavalry was then formed in three contiguous columns, the two squadrons of H. M. 22d light dragoons being in the centre; and in this order they came close upon the enemy, who had one body of between 2 and 3000 men formed in some low and uneven ground and protected also by a Nullah, of which advantages of position this body of the enemy availed themselves to receive our charge, but they were soon driven off; and rapidly pursued in their retreat on a larger body; where also they attempted to rally and make a stand, but were quickly routed by H. M. 22d dragoons.

Each column following up its successful charge, soon came amongst the enemy's followers and baggage. We have captured about 12 elephants 57 camels and some horses. Bajee Row abandoned his palanquin and fled on horseback. Gokla was killed early in the action. The loss to the enemy in killed and wounded is very considerable. We are happy to say that ours is very small, being one man killed, and one officer and eighteen men wounded. The officer wounded is Lieut. Warrand H. M. 22d dragoons. His Highness the Sattarah Rajah and all his family are safe in General Smith's camp, joyful and highly delighted that the perseverance and valor of our troops have rescued them from the hands of Bajee Row.

Our advices state that Sir Thomas Hislop will reach the Kaiseerbore Ghaut about the 1st March, with one squadron of Dragoons of N. C. 2000 Mysore horse and six brigades of horse artillery. The Rocket troops, the Royal Scots, two battalions of light infantry and 200 of the Rifle corps, the 2d of the 14th and depot battalion with the park and heavy stores, are following the track of the Commander in Chief.

The Fort of Singhur, which was invested by the force under General Pritzler on the 20th inst., is situated on the top of a mountain about 2000 feet high, and is extremely strong by nature as well as art; from the peculiarity of its construction it does not mount many guns, but it is one of the very few fortresses, on which Bajee Row expended considerable sums in placing in a proper state of defence previous to the commencement of hostilities. The garrison consists of 1500 Arabs, Gosseigns and Scindeans. It is supposed to contain great riches, and a number of the wealthy Bramins from Poona took refuge in it with their effects, previous to the surrender of that capital. Genl. Pritzler has taken up a position on the S. E. face, with the whole of his force, except the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment B. I. which is stationed on the north side, for the purpose of intercepting any part of the garrison that may be inclined to run off. Three mortar batteries opened on the fort at day light on the 22d, and have continued their fire without intermission ever since. On the morning of the 21st, the enemy, who had allowed us to take possession of a height about 900 yards from the eastern extremity of the fort, made a sortie for the purpose of recovering it; they charged our troops with great boldness, but were instantly repulsed with the loss of 12 men killed by the bayonet, besides a good many wounded, and several who were thrown over the precipice. The loss on our side was, three Europeans and one of the Madras Riflemen. From the vigor with which the seige is carried on, and the excellent precautions taken to prevent any part of the garrison or treasure from escaping, we hope that the whole will soon fall into our hands.

On Thursday evening the free trader Dorothy from Liverpool anchored in this harbour. She sailed from that port on the 13th Oct. and brings no intelligence of importance. We have been kindly favored with the perusal of a few Courants to the 9th October, from which we glean the following few articles.

The following is copy of the bulletin issued by the five physicians in attendance on his Majesty.

Windsor Castle, 4th Oct.

His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been very composed through the last month, but without any diminution of disorder.

Stocks on the 8th October were

3 Per cent Cons.	82¼ ¼ ⅝.		
5 Per cent Navy Ann	108⅛	7½	8.
India Bonds	115	118	114 pr.
Exchequer bills 2½d.	26	34 pr.	
Do. ..... 3d.	22	18	21 pr.
Do. 3¼	19	20 pr.	
Consols for Aug.	82¼.		
Do. for Nov.	83⅛.		

The contest for the office of Lord Mayor finally closed on the 6th Oct. amidst the greated confusion, the following is a state of the Poll.

Alderman Smith	2273
Alderman Atkins	1585
The Lord Mayor	827
Alderman Goodbehere	763

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

The first gentleman was chosen by the Court of Alderman to fill the office for the ensuing year.

The plague appears to be committing dreadful ravages at Algiers and along the African Coast in the Mediterranean.

Our advices from the Cape of Good Hope dated 22d Oct., mention the arrival there, on the 20th Oct. of the free traders Edward and Bridget, from this port for England. The Malabar had sailed from the Cape about 3 weeks, and the Bombay Merchant about 14 days prior to the arrival of the Edward. The Bridget was to sail again on the 23d Octo. and the Edward in a few days after.

Since our last, we have not received either Bengal or Madras papers.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the field force under Colonel Prother.

After the capture of Paulie, the field force under Lieutenant Colonel Prother marched eastward on the morning of the 11th, and invested Boorup the next day. This strong and formidable fortress, which is situated on an almost inaccessible mountain close under the range of Ghauts, has been in the possession of the Suchha Rajah's family upwards of 150 years, and was never before taken. On the 12th an advance party took possession of the Pettah immediately in front of the principal gateway on the north side; and another party occupied the other entrance on the south. The same evening a Hircarrah was seized attempting to get into the fort with letters, which proved to be from the different Killedars in the neighbourhood, promising the garrison every support and conjuring them to hold out to the last. A reinforcement of about one hundred men actually arrived the next morning, which was immediately attacked and dispersed, leaving one man killed and several wounded, with most of their baggage behind them, all their cooking utensils and a quantity of powder for the use of the garrison. On the same day a five and a half inch howitzer was taken to the Pettah, and opened on the fort, apparently with little effect. It continued to play however during the whole of the night. On the following morning it was found necessary to send a battery of one ten and two eight inch mortars, which commenced firing at eight o'clock on the evening of the 13th. The difficulties attending the transmission of the mortars, nearly half way up so formidable a mountain, were great, and could only have been surmounted by the zealous exertions of every individual on that duty; the artillery officers in particular distinguished themselves. It was impossible to ascertain the effect of the mortars on so extensive a place immediately, and though several large fires were observed during the night, still the battery was considered to be rather too far off; particularly as the garrison shewed no disposition to yield, and occasionally kept up a small fire of jinjalls and matchlocks from the gates, and were constantly employed in hurling enormous stones from the precipice on each side, against the advanced party. It was therefore deemed expedient to remove the two eight inch mortars as far up the hill as the Pettah; & late in the evening, we so far succeeded as to open one of them on the place with great effect. About 11 o'clock the garrison called out from the edge of the precipice that they had surrendered, and our advanced party pushed on to the first gate, of which they took immediate possession, and proceeded to the second, there was some hesitation in opening it, and the walls of the middle gate were instantly escaladed, part of the garrison was pursued into the fort, and about three hundred of them were made prisoners. Most of the principal men however with the Killedar contrived to make their escape down a deep ravine by the assistance of a ladder, lowering themselves down by their turbans, which were found on the spot, together with many swords and matchlocks. The Killedar, Tattia Poontia, is supposed to have taken some treasure with him, and every thing of value. The fort on the top appears to be about five miles in circumference, there is a large tank in it well supplied with water. A great quantity of rice and paddy was also found in the fort. Bhoorup is a place of great magnitude, it is on a level with the summit of the Ghauts, and only separated from them by a deep chasm; having the appearance of being projected from that magnificent range of hills by some convulsion of nature.

By the East India calendar, corrected to the 1st of Aug. last, we have perused with regret, the death of Capt. Kettle, announced as having occurred on the 13th of Jan. preceding; and a confirmation of the death of Lieut. Gen. Wiseman. Capt. William P. Kemp retired on the 17th of June 1817, Captain George Hughes on the 4th of do. and Capt. William Marshall on the 16th of the preceding month.

Lieut. Arthur Evans had been admitted a pensioner on Lord Clive's fund on the 23d of October 1816.

Senior Capt. Snook, and Junior Capt. Robert Scott and Charles Boyce of the Marine had retired; and First Lieut. Price and Mid. Theophilus H. Broadhead resigned.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The Government of Holkar having deputed a Vakeel to Bhemah Bhye who, with about two thousand followers, was committing depredations in the vicinity of Jabborah, he returned to Sir William Keir's head quarters which was at that place on the 10th of July, and stated that the Bhye would willingly comply with all the Major General's requisitions. Sir William however took the precaution of advancing within a short distance of her position, when she repaired to Sir William's camp and is to proceed to Ramporra.

The following is the G. O. published by H. E. Sir Thomas Hislop on the undaunted atchievement of Koregaum.

The Commander in Chief, having published the foregoing order (*B. General Smyth's*), in the sentiments of which he most cordially participates, feels unable to do geater justice to the merits of Capt. Staunton and his gallant detachment, but in conveying to that officer, and his brave troops, the expression of his thanks and highest admiration. His Excellency entreats them to believe, that the distinguished intrepidity and enduring fortitude they have so nobly shewn, under circumstances of the most trying privation, will for ever remain deeply impressed on his heart; and be recorded as one of the brightest deeds in the annals of our Indian history.

It will be His Excellency's most gratifying duty, immediately to bring to the special notice of His Excellency, the most noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, the particulars of this brilliant and glorious event.

We have not heard of any intelligence from the Deckan, nor from Sir Thomas Hislop's force, since our last. We have the satisfaction, however, to report the reduction of the Fort of Nowaporra, on the morning of the 14th of this month, by a detachment from the Beera field force under the command of Major Kennett.

Teeka Ram, a private of the 2d Battalion 3d Regt., from the information he possessed of the fort and of the road to it, led the detachment of Nowaporra, which is situated about eighteen miles to the eastward of Songhur. The detachment marched at 4 A. M. on the 13th, and arriving at Nowaporra at 4 on the following morning, planted their ladders and took the fort by escalade. The wall which was twenty feet high, exceeded the length of the scaling ladders by four feet. The party, however, under Lieut. Cates, of the 2d of the 3d, fortunately pitched on a spot where a small bush grew out of the wall, through the means of which they gallantly surmounted every difficulty, and in a few minutes, Nowaporra was in our possession.

The loss on our side is trifling: we regret to add however that Teeka Ram has been severely wounded. The enemy had two killed and fourteen severely wounded. The Killadar went off with a party, at the commencement of the attack.

The conduct of the dooley bearers in resolutely planting the ladders is highly spoken of, one of them was killed in the act. The attention of the garrison was directed from the escalading party, by a false attack made by Major Kennett on another part of the fort.

Letters from Goa, mention that the Pindaries have been committing depredations in the Soonda district.

AMEDNUGGUR.

General Hislop is positively on his march to the Deccan, via Candeish; and Col. Pollock with a light infantry corps, and two squadrons of cavalry, are expected here about the 27th.

Colonel Deacon has two squadrons of the 8th and 4th regiments of cavalry, with two gallopers, the 17th light infantry and Capt. Blake's Nizam's battalion with Salabat Khan's contingent.

Salabat Khan is a fine old man of near 80 years of age, and was at Assye, with General Wellesley, who complimented him on his gallantry. His contingent consists of 1000 Horse and two battalions of regular Infantry.

General Pritzler is gone against Loghur.

The siege of Asye Ghur is to be deferred until Sir Thomas Hislop's return from the Deccan, when the Brodera train will be employed against it.

[*Bombay Gazette.*

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. J. W. M. Falconer, Fort-Adjt. from Tannah.

Cadet D. Forbes, Infantry do. England.

Cornet S. Bullock, 3d Madras Cavalry, do. Cape of Good Hope.

Assist. Surgeon Kemball, Baroda Residency, do. Baroda.

DEPARTURES.]—Doctor Purnell, to Bancoote.

Capt. Strover, D. C. S. to Panwell.

Lieut. Falconer, Fort Adjutant, to Tannah.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—February 21st, American Ship Exeter, Commander Wm. Landen, from Salem.

Ditto do. Brig Falcon, Commander Wm. Fairfield from Boston.

Ditto 22d, Ship Brampton, Free Trader, Captain William M'Keller; from London.

Do. 23d, Ship Oromocto, Captain R. Stickland, from Liverpool.

Do. Do. Ship Grenada, Free Trader, Captain Alexander Scott, from London.

Do. 24th, American Ship Saco, Commander Thomas, Beckford from Boston.

Do. 26th, Ship Dorothy, Free Trader, Captain G. Howard, from Liverpool.

Do. Do. H. M. the Guicowar's Armed Pattamar Sir Sooba, Lieut. G. Grant, Com. from Vellor Bunder.

Do. 27th, the H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales Lieut. G. Robson, from Bancoote.

Do. Do. H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieut. Maillard, from Bushire.

Passengers per Brampton, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Grubb, Mrs. Stout, Lieutenants Richard Watson, John Grubb, John Stout H. C. Marine, David Forbes, Cadet.

Passengers per Oromocto, John Robert Stewart Esq. Cornet Stanley Bullock, 3d M. C.

Passengers per Saco. Rev. John Nichols & Lady, Rev. Allen Graves & Lady, Miss Philomela Thurston.

Passengers per Dorothy, Two Miss Morrisons.

DEPARTURES,—Feb. 21st, His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges Esq. Capt. to the Persian Gulph.

Do. 24th, Brig Countess of London, Capt. Wm, Johnston, to Padang.

Do. Do. Brig Johny, Capt. R. Ballard, to the Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 26th Instant, Mrs. J. A. Pereira of a daughter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—On the 10th Aug. at Aylesbury, Bucks, William Lake, Esq. aged 78, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Norris, Esq. a young lady of 18, both of that place.

BIRTHS.—The Queen of Spain was delivered of a daughter on the 21st Aug.

On the 22d Aug. the lady of Dr. Edward Rigby, M. D. of Norwich, was safely delivered, at his house at Framingham, near that city, of three sons and a daughter. Mrs. Rigby is as well as usual so soon after childbirth: the children are all alive and quite hearty. Before the birth of these little ones, Dr. Rigby was the father, by his present wife, of eight children, the two eldest of whom are twins. Remarkable as is the above event, there are circumstances which render it peculiarly so. Dr. Rigby is a great grandfather, and, probably, never before were born, at one birth, three great uncles and a great aunt—such being the relationship between the above-mentioned parties, and the infant son of Mr. John Bawtree, jun. of Colchester.

DEATHS.—The Marquis of Croismere, at Apernon, in the 104th year of his age.

The latter end of July, at Ferrara in Italy, Mr. Woodforde, one of the Royal Academicians. He was an artist of considerable merit. His second visit to Italy was for the purpose of acquiring additional excellence as a painter.—Mr. W. was in the 54th year of his age.

At Plymouth dock, on 1st Sept. Sir John Thomas Duckworth, G. C. B. Admiral of the White Squadron, Commander-in-Chief at that port, and M. P. for New Romney. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue on the 14th Feb. 1799; was made a Vice-Admiral on the 23d April, 1804, and Admiral on the 31st July, 1810. On the 7th Feb. 1806, he commanded the detachment of seven sail of the line, two frigates, and sloops, which engaged, in the bay of St. Domingo, a squadron of French ships, consisting of five sail of the line (one L'Imperiale, a three-decker), two frigates, and a corvette, which he entirely defeated after a gallant action of two hours; capturing L'Alexandre, of 84 guns, Le Jupiter and Le Brave, of 74 guns each, and driving on shore L'Imperiale, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Le Siegle, and and Le Diomede, of 84 guns, which he afterwards burned. Some years since a pension of 1,000l. per annum was settled on him for his services.

An awful instance of sudden death occurred at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, 3d Sept. in Messers Cox and Greenwood's office, Craig's-court Charing-cross: whilst Captain Coulbourn, of the 59th regement, was transacting business, he broke a blood-vessel and expired almost directly. The Coroner's Jury have sat on the body, and returned a verdict of—Natural death.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

At Bristol Assizes a remarkable cause was tried, Clarke v. Rolfe, in which the Plaintiff, a cooper, sought to recover from the defendant, a Surgeon, in Bristol, compensation for injuries sustained in consequence of unskilfulness by the defendant in an operation performed upon the plaintiff's wrist, and for the loss of time which the protraction of the cure subjected him to. Clarke had cut his wrist with a glass bottle, and the defendant's unskilfulness consisted, 1st in neglecting to tie up the severed artery; and 2d in compressing with a common roller or bandage, every vessel in the arm instead of the injured artery alone; so that after being kept in this state from Tuesday till Saturday, the hand was in a state of mortification. Two other Surgeons were called in, who cured the Plaintiff, and deposed to the above facts.

Baron Graham, in summing up, observed, that though a Surgeon could not be expected to possess infallible skill, yet the law required he should have a competent knowledge to perform all that was incidental in his Profession. Jury returned a Verdict for Plaintiff—Damages,—Fifteen guineas.

COURIER.

OCT. 3d.

We are sorry to relate a dreadful accident which happened near Kirby parsonage, Bunwgay, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Wilson. Two very fine young men, both under 20 years, the Hon. Messrs. Keppel, sons, of the Earl of Albemarle, went out with their guns, & in getting through a hedge the coat of the one caught the other's trigger, & the whole contents of the gun lodged in his brother's leg. The youth not wounded rendered his brother every assistance possible, but finding he could not remove him, or do him any permanent good, sled with the greatest speed for medical aid, which happened most unfortunately to be at a great distance, and, sad to relate, on his return with a surgeon he found his brother had bled to death.

OCTOBER 8th.

THE MARKETS

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT 7.

Cotton.—The Cotton market has been exceedingly heavy, and as a considerable portion of the Bengals are held by speculators, they evinced a great disposition to effect sales in quantities; small parcels they would not sell at any depression, but were offers made for a large quantity, a very considerable decline would probably have been submitted to last week. The whole sales since Tuesday do not exceed 150 packages, principally Bengals; the prices of which have not publicly transpired. The stock of every other description of Cotton at this market is so limited, that the holders would not submit at present to any depression to facilitate sales. Having given the statement of the market last week, we proceed to the accounts from Liverpool and Manchester received yesterday, which have had a very considerable effect on the holders, who now shew less disposition to effect sales; the letters mention, that the manufacturers have kept out of the market for the last three weeks, and it is supposed their stocks are so much reduced, that they must shortly come forward for very extensive parcels; the wind having set in also from the eastward with apparently settled weather, it will prevent the expected arrivals.

The Imports of Cotton last month into London, Liverpool and Glasgow, were 22,237 bags.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

AUGUST 29th.

Lord Amherst and Bonaparte.—The *Cæsar*, which in consequence of the loss of the *Alceste* frigate, recently brought home Lord Amherst and his suite from Batavia, is the bearer of the latest intelligence from St. Helena relative to the health and manner of living of the ex Emperor of France. The *Cæsar* having occasion to touch at St. Helena, Lord Amherst expressed a desire to be introduced to Bonaparte, and in spite of some obstacles which presented themselves, his Lordship, with Captain Maxwell & Mr. Lynn, surgeon of the *Alceste*, was allowed to wait upon him. On the 3d July Lord Amherst was ushered into Bonaparte's presence at Longwood

whilst Captain Maxwell and the Surgeon wait-ed in an anti-chamber. It was long b-fore those officers were desired to join. There was nothing in the appearance of Bonaparte which in the least indicated ill-health; on the contrary, he looked well, and less bloated than ordinary. In his conversation with the party, his questions were put with his usual rapidity; indeed they followed each other in such quick succession, that answers could only be given to those which appeared most marked and important.—With his general curiosity, Bonaparte inquired of the officers what stations they filled on board the ship, and on learning Mr. Lynn was the surgeon, he inquired what system of pharmacy he pursued? "That depends upon circumstances," replied the surgeon. "I hope," rejoined the General, "it is any other than that practised on this island, for here we have the same thing over and over again—bleeding and calomel for ever." The conversation taking a turn on the mission of Lord Amherst to China, his Lordship related the cause of its failure; which he ascribed to the necessity imposed upon him by the Emperor, of smiting the ground nineteen times with his forehead; an indignity which his Lordship intimated could not be submitted to. Here Bonaparte's answer showed the man,—"Indeed! Now had it suited my policy to send an ambassador to the Emperor of China, I should have instructed him to kiss his great toe; and if that would not do, he might if required, have saluted a more offensive part, provided my object could be attained."

In the course of conversation Bonaparte said he knew of no law which gave the Powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner at St. Helena or elsewhere; and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Notwithstanding his disappointments, he still affects great reliance on the justice of the Prince Regent of England, when unconnected with national policy, and the influence of Ministers; and with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to His Royal Highness, which had been prepared some time, with the intention of forwarding it to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating, that his Lordship undertook to deliver the letter in question. It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms; but discovers a soreness throughout on account of the unnecessary restraints he alleges that he is made to undergo. The Officers of the late Alceste found that he can have the range of the whole island in his exercise of riding, driving or walking; provided he will allow a British Officer to attend him, but to this he objects. As it is, he may extend his walks about twelve miles, but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British sentinels at various points, who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and clever woman.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1817.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—An article from Naples, dated July 20, says:—"The present eruptions of Vesuvius are astonishing. Copper, iron, alkaline acid, sulpour, sulphuric acid, chalk, and ammoniac, form salts that are sometimes in a mass, and sometimes divided. It is observed that copper is very much mixed with volcanic matter; qualities of it are found among the different kinds of lava. Vesuvius which since the year 1813 has been more or less in a state of commotion, has entirely covered its former crater with a thick crust, over which the new eruptions have thrown two little mountains, from which come smoke, ashes, and vitrified stones. The earth is covered with bits of transparent glass. This crust is so considerable, that if it is not propped up, the sinking of the matter composing it will produce an effect like that of the eruption which took place in the time of Titus."

SEPTEMBER 9th.

On Saturday a Special Jury was appointed at the Lancaster Assizes, to try the Blanketeers, as they were called, from Manchester. When the trial was called on, however, Mr. Topping, the leading Counsel for the Crown, rose and said, "That it was not his intention to offer any evidence against the defendants. At the time the charge was preferred, Manchester was much agitated, but tranquility now prevailed throughout the county, and a new tone and order of things had arisen. That his Majesty's Government, therefore, never desirous to prosecute any of the King's subjects, but in cases where the public safety demanded it, thought it unnecessary to press any thing against the defendants under the present circumstances, and therefore he, Mr. Topping, should offer no evidence." The defendants were accordingly acquitted.

A private letter of the 5th inst. from Dublin says—"Sir Charles Ormsby will be the new Judge; Henry Dean Grady, first Counsel to the Commissioners of Revenue, vice Sir Charles Ormsby; and Mr. Leslie Foster, second Counsel to the Commissioners, vice H. D. Grady."—This is good management; it is hitting three birds with one stone.

Roger O'Connor, Esq.—As every circumstance connected with the late trial of this Gentleman must be interesting, we have to inform the public, that informations have been lodged by Mr. O'Connor before the Magistrates of the Head Office of Police, against the approvers Owens and Waring, for wilful and corrupt perjury, and that they will be brought to trial at the ensuing Commission of Over and Terminer at the Sessions House in Green-street, which will sit in the month of October.

SEPTEMBER 11th.

POLICE.

A CANINE ROBBER.

Hatton-Garden.—Mrs. Knight and another Lady gave information of being robbed by a dog in the following singular manner:—She stated, that she and her sister were returning about six o'clock the preceding evening from St. Pancras church towards Battle bridge; a hairy dog, resembling a drover's dog, unaccompanied by any person, jumped suddenly up from the road side, and laying hold of the redicule she had in her hand with his teeth, forcibly snatched it from her, and, crossing off the road, made his escape; her redicule contained a pound note, a sovereign, 18s. in silver, a silver thimble, a pair of silver spectacles, and several other articles. The constable stated, that a dog answering the same description attacked a poor woman on Saturday evening, near the Veterinary College, and robbed her of a bundle containing two shirts, some handkerchiefs, and other things with which he ran away, and that the poor woman was so frightened, it had nearly cost her her life. There were several other charges made against the same dog, which is supposed to have been trained up to the business, and that his master must be at some place not far distant. The officers undertook to be on the alert to apprehend this depredator, or else to shoot him.

SEPTEMBER 13th.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 11.—Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, the Tigris frigate appeared in the roadstead, passing the Royal George yacht, the Inconstant, &c. firing a Royal salute, and then bringing to.—About half-past ten o'clock, the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Admirals, Sir Edmund Nagle and George Campbell, the Hon. Captain Paget, the Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield, Captain Seymour, &c. left the Pavilion to embark in the Royal George.

The concourse of persons between the Palace and the Beach was immense, including the resident inhabitants of the place, and almost its collective body of fashionable visitors. The Regent returned the numberless salutations offered to him with a dignified and pleasing affability. The embarkation in the boat was accomplished with a similar degree of ease to that on Monday, by means of a bathing machine, when Royal salutes were fired from the Inconstant and Tigris frigates, the Grecian armed schooner and the Rosario armed brig, and these salutes were repeated as soon as the Regent had gained the yacht, which was announced by the hoisting of the Royal Standart at the main.

The Royal George now made way, under a press of sail, in the S. E. and the frigates and the three armed vessels, under a press of sail, followed. The pleasure-boats, filled with elegant company, the packets, and every species of floating craft that could be engaged, proceeded in the same direction which afforded a high treat to the spectators on the crowded cliffs.

When nearly three leagues from the shore, a sham fight commenced. The yacht was ahead, under the protection of the Inconstant, commanded by Sir James Yeo, and the Grecian schooner. The Tigris and the Rosario were the supposed enemy, and the capture of the yacht the supposed object. The yacht, at one time, appeared awkwardly circumstanced, but the skilful manœuvring of Sir James Yeo covered her from the enemy's fire, and, at length, effected her escape. The huzzas of the crew of the Inconstant and the Grecian marked this event. The conflict between the Inconstant and the Tigris now appeared tremendous, and broadside after broadside rattled to the shore.—The Grecian and the Rosario were, at the same time, busily employed: the latter, in the end, drove between the cross fire of the frigates, and struck her colours. The contending frigates at last were within pistol shot of each other, and some brisk discharges of musketry followed. The enemy at length sheered off, and the fight concluded. This took place about half-past one P. M. and the vessels returned to the roadstead about half-past two. It was imagined now, that the Regent would be put on shore in the state barge, but the yacht and her companions again stood out in a S. W. direction, his Royal Highness, as on Monday, having decided to to dine on board.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

Permit me to ask Colonel Fairman if he ever served his King and Country actively and usefully in the "tented field;" and, if so, how it happens that he never attained even the brevet rank of Major in the British service? Will the Colonel favour the public with a statement of those services which entitle him to lead the opinions of others on military subjects? When Sir James Cockburn (the late Governor of Curacoa) conferred the Inland rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on Mr. Fairman, did he contemplate his assumption of that rank in England, or in any other place besides the little unimportant Island over which Sir James presided with so much honour to himself and satisfacton to the Colonists? Sir James Cockburn (the political *pupil* and confidential friend of the late Mr. Windham) visited Caracoas without any political object in view, and took his Colonial Aide-de-Camp (the gallant Lieut.-Colonel Fairman) with him. From a short visit, highly gratifying to Sir James, Mr. Fairman has formed his crude sentiments; and, probably, in the hope of attracting some attention from the Spanish Ambassador, has published a Correspondence, which, he must well know could not influence any individual disposed to embark in the cause of a people struggling for independence and happiness. Mr. Fairman will probably experience the same mortifying disappointment which has attended the exertions and efforts of more distinguished and more enterprising Officers, in his expectations from the Spanish Government; a Government Sir, ready to accept the services of English men, but not equally willing or capable of rewarding those services. What Mr. Fairman may deserve for the Correspondence alluded to, I am not able to determine; but, I presume, he attaches a high value to his zeal and ability. Perhaps he may be more fortunate than others, as ideal services are often more amply rewarded than real merit. If a letter had proceeded from the pen of a certain Officer of Rank, who has long been known to embrace the cause of Spanish Royalty, and whose ability and spirit as a Soldier are much esteemed by his Brother Officers, a degree of attention might be due to the opinions of that able and experienced Leader. But it seems a demonstration of gross vanity, in a *soi-disant* Officer, to publish opinions on political or military subjects, for the guidance of Officers, whose actual experience and talents are not inferior to any possessed by the gallant Colonel Fairman.—It may be presumed that the Colonel has some expectation of a Commission in the Spanish service, although I doubt much whether the Officer, who is stated to be employed in raising a Legion for the service of Spain, would select such Officers as Mr. Fairman for his Corps.

The Agents for the Independent cause have engaged several hundred British Officers and Non commissioned Officers to proceed to South America, whose principles and philanthropic resolutions are not to be shaken by such an experienced Officer as Colonel Fairman. These agents have conducted themselves with the utmost liberality towards British subjects. They do not humbug them with empty promises or delusive hopes. Their acts are frank, liberal, and candid. The funds employed by those agents are equally and honourably distributed to promote the cause of independence, and no British subject complains of their want of generosity. They do not fear any injury to their cause from Mr. Fairman's correspondence. The encouragement offered by the Spanish Government is found (by British Officers) to be "*vox et preterea nihil.*" A Government, without money, cannot procure efficient services from foreigners, and thus Spain will never be able to engage British subjects in its service, unless paid for by the British Government. Let Colonel Fairman write volumes for the mighty and pompous Dons, and he will find his coffers without benefit from the Treasury of Spain. This is not the case with Officers who engage with the agents of the Independents, who liberally grant the same pay and allowances received in the British service.

I am, Sir,
your obliged and obedient servant,
T, H——Y,

A Major General Patriotic Service of South America.

P. S.—I have just seen an Officer, who has been many months in hopes of being employed in the Spanish service, who is as much in doubt at this moment as he was many months ago. His patience is nearly exhausted; and he begins to regret that he did not turn his views to the patriotic cause. Poor fellow—he has thrown away his time!

SEPTEMBER 16.

The Madrid Journals now repeat very openly and assuredly, the rumour which has been some time afloat, of Russia having covenanted to afford assistance to Spain in her protracted attempt to restore her Colonies to obedience. In order to shew that there is nothing astonishing in such an arrangement, they remark that as the Insurgents are strong in light cavalry, and make war in a very desultory manner, it is natural to suppose that the Cossacks, accustomed to the same manner of fighting, and habituated to passing from the frozen regions of Caucasus to the torrid plains of Persia, would obtain great advantages over the regular troops.

The Russians are already no strangers to America. From Okotch, on the Siberian coast, in a bay of the Pacific Ocean, they have, since the year 1813, descended the American coast, passed the Columbia river five hundred miles, and settled in Badoga, at 38½ deg. North, and only thirty miles from the Spanish Establishments in California, where they are not only trading with great advantage, but are profiting by a fine climate and fruitful soil to feed their more Northern possessions. At the island of Kodia, they have a fort so considerable as to be armed with one hundred pieces of cannon.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 14.—After being out at sea three days, three nights, and four hours, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent landed from the state barge of the Royal George, at the south end of the Steine at half past eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. The moment his Royal Highness disembarked from the royal yacht, and the colours were struck, salutes were discharged from the Inconstant, the Tiber, the Grecian, the Rosario and Viper vessels of war, which were again renewed when the Prince Regent safely landed on shore. The Hon. Captain Paget, Sir B. Bloomfield, and Sir James Yeo preceded the Prince in another boat, in order to receive their royal master. An immense concourse of spectators had also assembled to welcome the return of his Royal Highness.

It was half past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning when the Prince Regent embarked the second time on board the yacht. On that day she stood out to the S. E. followed by the ships of war, &c. The wind was nearly calm, and the intention of pursuing a running fight was abandoned, but there was some firing. After it had ceased, the Royal George stood in, and the whole returned to the roadstead, and afterwards tacked about to the S. W. At seven o'clock in the evening, a boat was dispatched off to the Royal George with further provisions from the Pavilion. The vessels in a few hours afterwards stood out to sea, and before sun rise on Thursday, they were within

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page

eight leagues of Gallic land. The morning opened with a thick haze and drizzling rain, and as the atmosphere was so overcast, his Royal Highness could not view the French line of coast. The vessels returned, and were in sight of Brighton early that afternoon, steering to the S. E. After tacking about the whole of the day, a boat landed for further supplies, and at seven o'clock put back to the royal yacht, and at night all the vessels sailed for the coast of France.

On Friday morning, the Royal George yacht with the frigates, appeared off St. Valency. The French were, for some time, in consternation; but the signal being hoisted for a pilot, the very man came on board who pilotted the King of France into Calais. This man afforded considerable entertainment to the Royal Party, not only from his ignorance of the illustrious guest on board, but from his high opinions of his own countrymen. However, the pilot soon guessed his distinguished company, from the superb appearance of every part of the vessel he was steering. He was sumptuously entertained, and explained the whole line of coast. The yacht was in full sight of Dieppe, when another pilot came on board, and his Royal Highness continued on deck the whole day, taking cursory views of the country. After the pilots were discharged, the Royal George and her companions stood out to sea, and came in sight of Albion's shores early on Saturday morning. From the unanimous opinion of every one who accompanied his Royal Highness in this voyage, it was impossible to be more agreeable. The weather proved fine and pleasant, with a gentle breeze during the whole time. The diversity of objects on the land and water occupied the inquisitive eye and contemplative mind of all the party on board the Royal yacht.

Saturday afternoon, the Royal George, in company with the Inconstant, sailed for Portsmouth, where she is to remain until further orders. Previous to her departure, every thing was sent on board necessary for a sumptuous entertainment to the Officers, and an extra allowance to the crew.

The Marquis of Worcester, and the Nobility at the Pavilion, dined with the Prince Regent on Saturday.

The Prince Regent said it was his intention to wear the full dress uniform of an Admiral, and which he should continue to wear at his Levees, alternately with the dress of the Army.

The Gladiator now placed in the Duke of Wellington's garden, at Hyde-park-corner, is an object of much gaping wonder to the Sunday pedestrians. From the warlike attitude of the figure, it is by some supposed to be the statue of Bonaparte, while others affirm, that it is no other than the Duke himself.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir, Charing-cross.

Observing in your paper a paragraph which I conceive to apply to me, in the postscript of a letter, respecting Colonel Fairman, signed "T. H. Major General in the Patriotic Service," I beg leave to state publicly, that my quondam friend T. H. (now a "Major General") is perfectly mistaken and incorrect in his conclusion, that I regret not having devoted myself to the cause of the Patriots. When I last conversed with the General I lamented, certainly, that the Spanish Government was less prompt or decisive in its conduct towards my gallant friend and old Commander than justice or policy prescribe; but I never expressed a doubt that, ultimately, his services would be accepted by the Court of Madrid, although I fear too late to produce that effect which the interest of Spain requires. The Officer to whom I now allude, is a full Colonel in the British service, and may truly challenge any other officer in it to produce greater proofs of devotion to the service than he has afforded. I have served with and under him in a most critical and arduous situation. Vigour of mind, and a manly readiness to state his opinions frankly, entitle him to confidence and esteem as a military Commander. It is now some time since I offered myself to follow his military fortunes to South America, having understood that Count Fernan Nunez gave him reason to expect employment under the Spanish Government; and I have been greatly disappointed and annoyed at the unnecessary and injudicious delay which has occurred; but I did not state to General H—y, that my patience was "exhausted." It is too true, that several hundred British Officers have engaged in the service of the Patriots, from whose Agents they have received the most liberal pecuniary encouragement; but it cannot be a moment doubted, that the more firm and stable Government of Spain will be able to reward British Officers, engaged in her cause, with equal munificence. The letter of General H——y is calculated to discourage those Officers, who have avowed their desire to accompany Colonel T— to South America, which is probably a "ruse," adopted by my quondam friend to fill his own Corps. Every man going to join the Patriots seems to expect to acquire the renown of a Washington, while those about to serve under my Colonel, circumscribe their views and hopes to a moderate share of credit and an appropriate quantum of remuneration from the Sovereign of Spain — The arrival of General the Duke of San Carlos, as Ambassador at this Court, has long been most anxiously wished by the friends of Colonel T—, whose impatience is solely the effect of zeal, and not of doubt or despondency, every moment being of great value to either party. The zeal and unremitted exertions of Major General H——y appear to merit the best praises of the party to which he has attached himself. His opponents will yield him this praise.—Among them I must consider myself. There will be as many Volunteers to join the Legion about to be raised by Colonel T—as to join the Patriotic Army, and thus we shall find Englishmen opposed to Englishmen, as was the case in North-America. The affairs of Spanish America are now the chief topic of conversation in all military circles. Party spirit runs high when once roused, and political differences dissolve private friendships. For Major General H——y I entertain a regard, and congratulate him on his high rank, although I regret that he should embark in a cause which I, conscientiously, as an Englishman must ever reprobate.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

H. L. TOWNSEND.

I know fifty active and very intelligent Officers ready to join the Legion under Colonel T—, and I am equally aware that other Officers are ready to join the numerous leaders on the other side. In a few days a decision from the Court of Spain may be expected.

H. L. TOWNSEND.

THE TIMES.

August 30th, 1817.

On the last election of Lord Cochrane it was understood, that in case the noble Lord should be appointed to any naval command, to which he was then eligible, and become unable to attend his duty in Parliament, he would resign his seat. It is now understood that, in consequence of the noble Lord's present views, he is not likely to return to this country for some time, at least during the existence of the present parliament; therefore his Lordship is expected to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, and in the event of his obtaining them, it is said that Mr. Roger O'Connor will be proposed as his successor in the representation for Westminster.—*Morning paper.*

Sept 5th,

There was lately mentioned in the public prints the case of an English gentleman arrested near Boulogne, on a judgment debt for 9001 contracted in England, a copy of the process on which in this country, duly authenticated, was transmitted to France, and proceeded upon in the French Court. The defendant disputed the legality of the proceeding in the French Court, and pleaded in arrest of the judgment by default which had been obtained against him. The case was argued in the Court below at Boulogne, on Friday last, and decided against the defendant. The Court, in delivering its judgment, cited various authorities, to show that the case had been frequently decided in the same way, but admitted that it could be only sustained upon a judgment, as in the present case. Our countrymen who have run away from paying their tradesmen's bills are thus secure in France. They cannot be arrested on *mesne process*— no action can originate there against them; but the debtor against whom judgment has been obtained at home will not enjoy the same security.

SEPTEMBER 15TH.

LANCASTER ASSIZES, Sept. 10.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AT THE BAR.

HODGSON V. SCARLETT.

Mr. Richardson stated the action to be brought by Peter Hodgson, Gentleman, for damages on account of words spoken by James Scarlett, Esq at the last Spring Assize in this Court.

Mr. Raine—May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury. It often happens to all of us, owing to professional accident, to be engaged in actions painful to our feelings—painful, I can with truth assure you, the present action is to my feelings. Having travelled in our professional walk, with a Gentleman of Mr Scarlett's character, for more than 26 years—having known him in private life for a still longer period, I cannot be supposed capable, by any who know me, of harbouring an unkind sentiment towards him, and still less of giving utterance to such a sentiment, if I could entertain it; but what I owe to my client, what I owe to the profession to which I belong, what I owe, I may say without arrogance, to myself, oblige me to lay before you the ground of the present action. Peter Hodgson is, and has long been an eminent attorney in Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, and applies now to you in consequence of the wound given, to his professional reputation by Mr. Scarlett's language at this bar. The freedom of speech at the bar is of the utmost importance. During the present assize I heard, with much pleasure Mr. Scarlett descant upon this topic. I could not help believing that he spoke then in anticipation of this action. This freedom of speech is of the greatest importance, not only to the dignity of the bar, but to the interests of the public, whose high and delicate interests are entrusted to the bar. On this freedom none can be a more strenuous and tenacious friend than I. In importance and utility I hold it to be of the same rank as freedom of discussion in the Commons' House of Parliament. I have thus made the highest admission in favour of Mr. Scarlett; but bounds must be set to this freedom of speech—otherwise, from the greatest blessing, it becomes the bitterest curse that can infest and annoy society. These bounds were overleaped in this case. Mr Scarlett, while addressing the Jury for the defendant in an action in this Court, went out of his way to traduce and vilify the character of the attorney for the plaintiff, and to wound his reputation. I shall not go into the particulars of that action; they are not upon the record, and his Lordship will tell you that it was not necessary they should. The words charged, and which we shall prove to have been spoken, are these—"Some actions are founded in folly, some in knavery."—(Mr. Baron Wood. That is surely true—Mr Raine. Yes, my Lord, these are certainly truisms, but they are thus connected)—"some in both; some actions in the folly and knavery of attornies, and some in the folly and knavery of the parties. My friend is not apt to deal in the aphysical abstraction; you know very well that he does not use words without application. We shall not attempt to prove his whole speech. You know with how little credit a long surgery is received from witnesses; but we shall prove the words here entered upon the record:—"Mr. Peter Hodgson was the attorney for the plaintiff; he drew the promissory note; he fraudulently got Beaumont to pay 150l to the plaintiff. This was the most profligate thing I ever knew done by a professional man." Then follows the particular expression which we have charged in the second count on the record: it concludes the remarks already stated to you. The saying is always in the tail. "Mr. Hodgson is a fraudulent and wicked attorney." Now, gentlemen, I ask you, if you were wrong in any action brought into this court, how would you like such abuse of the freedom of speech by a gentleman holding a high reputation at the bar? A humbler individual, if he had not the spirit and the honour to vindicate his fame from such an attack, would be injured. My client has the spirit and honour to repel it. The defendant has joined the general issue, that is, the words are denied. I have a right to presume, indeed I have more than a presumption, that his instructions did not warrant the words; and Mr. Hodgson has taken care to ascertain the fact. In the hurry, agitation, and irritation of the bar, words may certainly be uttered that are not warranted; but a serious impression to the injury of character and professional career could never be allowed to be made with impunity. What was Mr. Hodgson to do? He called upon Mr Scarlett to justify or to deny these words; he would do neither. Mr. Hodgson, therefore, found he must appeal to a jury. The words will be indisputably proved. Mr Hodgson was distinctly predicated to be a fraudulent and wicked attorney. The only question then was, whether he was to be traduced with impunity.—I mentioned that the plaintiff lives in a different county. It is generally a suspicious circumstance for a plaintiff to come to a jury of a different county, as if he could not trust a jury who knew his character. But in this case the action was brought here because the words charged had been uttered here: and it is rather advantageous to my Learned Friend, for if there is one place on this circuit in which he is better known than in another place, it is the county palatine of Lancaster. As I believe this will be the last time I can address you on the subject, I must say a word of damages. I distinctly disclaim for my client that damages are his object. He only wants the vindication of his injured character. You will take care that he sustain no loss by this vindication. I do not ask for angry and vindictive damages. I ask no more than justice to my client. Less than justice you will not give.

Mr. Baron Wood—Can you mention any action of the same kind, or upon what principle it can be maintained?

Mr. Raine—I do not know that any action of the kind has ever been brought.

Mr. Baron Wood—I appears to me that an action cannot be maintained for words spoken in judicial proceedings. If a counsel misbehaves, or goes too far, the Judge who presides corrects his misconduct; but if an action is once maintained, there is no end of it. Actions of this kind would perpetually occupy the Court. If a Counsel were to pause in his pleading, and to say such a man is a great rogue, that would be actionable.

Mr. Raine—That is precisely our case. We say the libellous expressions were voluntarily and gratuitously used

Mr. Baron Wood—No; whether a note was fraudulent or not, as I understand the record, for I known nothing of the nature of the first action.

Mr. Richardson—The privileges of Parliament have been alluded to. I don't apprehend that the question here has any resemblance to them—(Mr. B. Wood—Why not?) Well, be it that the utmost freedom of speech is allowed; but to go out of the way to attack character—(Mr. B. Wood—No, it was not out of the way; the words might be too severe, but they were connected with the cause. It would be a dangerous precedent to receive an action on such a ground.)—If a man's character is injured—if, for instance, a surgeon is injured and obstructed in his career, there must surely be some remedy. The presiding wisdom in our Courts is no protection, when the injury is sustained, when the shaft strikes, and cannot be extracted by such protection. I, like all my brothers, am interested in the full freedom of the bar, but there must be a limit. The privilege of Parliament is a peculiar species of right, that cannot, in its very nature, be made actionable in Courts of Law. The plain question here is, if the Counsel could with impunity, go out of his way, and say," Mr Hodgson is a fraudulent and wicked attorney."

Mr. Topping—Does your Lordship wish us to say any thing on the question?

Mr Baron Wood—Yes.

Mr. Topping—I did expect to hear some observations by your Lordship on the novelty of this action. Its tendency and nature are important, not only to the bar, but to the client. If such an action can be maintained, very different will be the situation of every client in a Court of Justice, when deprived of the free and vigorous exercise of his counsel, a full liberty to apply his talents, learning, and industry, to the cause in which he is engaged. The words in the record are only the opinion, the inference, the comment, which my Honorable and Learned Friend felt at the time to be merited. The facts of the case warranted the comment. Mr. Raine very judiciously and very ably—I observe he shakes his head, but I will say—(Mr. Raine—I read every word.) If Mr. Raine had not interrupted me, he would have heard me say, in terms no way disrespectful to him, that he showed great prudence and discretion in not communicating the facts of the case. The words were severe, because my Honorable and Learned Friend felt severity to be warranted. They were the comments which the learning and ability of my Friend suggested on the facts proved. "Some actions are founded in folly."—That action was so forfeited in a moment. The whole passage was not respecting the character of Mr. Hodgson in general, but in this case. If the counsel are not allowed to comment on the facts proved, there is an end of the British bar's utility; its energies are paralysed for ever, without those fair and honourable expressions which are thus attempted to be suppressed, it will neither credit able nor useful. The expressions used by my Friend were called for and merited in my opinion. But it was necessary not only to prove that they were false, but malicious. Good God! will it be said have we feel any malice against a party against whom we exert ourselves at this bar? Will your Lordship be he first Judge to fetter the bar? And, if I may use a coarse and vulgar expression, to oblige every counsel to address a Jury with a halter about his neck? The danger is palpable and plain. Your Lordship will not allow in 1817, a principle to be established hitherto unknown to English law.

Serjeant Hullock—That this action is primâ impressionis is the unanimous opinion of the whole profession. The words were used in the fair and legitimate exercise of his profession; they were too strong perhaps, but they were not actionable. If he had met a man in the street and repeated them, it would be a libel. In giving a character to a servant, there could be no ground of action. Sir Jervis Clifton was found liable in an action, because he had written a letter respecting a servant, after he had given the character. There was no vindication on record, because the manner and occasion was the vindication. If this action were maintained, it would be the ruin of the British public, as well as of the privileges of the Bar.

Mr. Lettledale—The words arise from the fair discussion of the question. If they had been used on a question of trespass, the case would be different. The action was on a note, the note was fraudulent; it was

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...ed and fraudulent in an attorney to act so. Mr. Hodgson was that fraudulent and wicked attorney. The words were not disjunct and independent. I admit that Mrs. Searle would be liable, if he had spoken the words in the street, or caused them to be published in a newspaper. That what would otherwise be libellous might be said in giving the character of a servant was proved in the case of Weatherstone v. Hawkins.

Mr. Raine (in reply).—The words are false. The comment was unmerited. That they were malicious, I may say, appears on the face of the expressions. I have been twitted twice; one sneer would be enough for a letting a case. I distinctly admitted that I knew no case. The question is, whether there are no bounds a Court may go any length. If there are, to call my client fraudulent and wicked was going beyond the bounds and limits which must be fixed.

Mr. Baron Wood was not disposed to give sanction to this action of a first impression, brought for the first time, because it would be most mischievous not merely to the bar, but to the public. The words might overstep the bounds of propriety, and be too severe, but they were not to be corrected by such an action. If they had been said elsewhere, if they had been published, they could be punished. In the privileges of Parliament it was the same. The principle was this—whatever is said in judicial or legal proceedings is not actionable. If published, it is. Lord Abingdon was found liable in the King's Bench on this principle, and was imprisoned. He refused, on the same principle, to maintain an action at Northampton, brought by a Clergyman against a parishioner, for letters written to the Bishop of the Diocese (Peterborough), because he would not make the Courts of Law auxiliary to Ecclesiastical Courts, the parishioner having a right to make such representations to the Bishop. It had been said, some limits must be set. His objection to this action was the difficulty of fixing limits. During one assize they could do nothing but try actions brought for words used by Counsel at the Jury Assize. The... might be too severe. I cannot say any thing... Plaintiff nonsuited.

Mr. Scarlett sat with much compos... any place, during this warm & inte...

THE COUR...

SEPTEMBER 12th.

The Princess of Wales has be... 21st of August, in the beautiful v... rth, near Pesaro, in the States of... Her Royal Highness would appear to... passing some time there, as she has ord... from Milan different objects to adorn her p... sent mansion.

We are informed that Lord Rivers's beautiful estate at Stratfieldsay, is about to be purchased as a proper place for the residence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Wyatt, the architect, has already been down, and has marked out the most eligible spot for the site of his Grace's house. Every thing is in such a train, as only to wait the Duke's approbation, by a visit to the place in person, before the purchase will be completed. This estate is situate on the borders of Hampshire, in the parish of Heckfield, and is about seven miles and a half from Reading, and thirty-eight from London.

SEPTEMBER 23d.

THE ARMY.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed from the Horse Guards, some time since, to the Colonels of the Army, and which although marked "Confidential," we can see no impropriety in given to the public; happy to find so high an authority concurring with the general feeling of the country, and recommending a line of conduct so agreeable to humanity and judgment:—

"The Commander in Chief is confident that the Officers of the Army are universally actuated by a spirit of justice and impressed with those sentiments of kindness and regard towards their men, which they on so many occasions have proved themselves to deserve; but his Royal Highness has reason to apprehend, that in many instances sufficient attention has not been paid to the prevention of crimes. The timely interference of the Officer—his personal intercourse and acquaintance with his men (which attentions are sure to be repaid by the soldier's confidence and attachment), and above all, his personal example, are the only efficacious means of preventing military offences: and the Commander in Chief has no hesitation in declaring, that the maintenance of strict discipline without severity of punishment, and the support and encouragement of an ardent military spirit in a corps, without licentiousness, are the criteria by which his Royal Highness will be very much guided in forming an opinion of the talents, abilities, and merit of the Officers to whom the command of the different Regiments and Corps of the Army are confided.

(Signed) "H. CALVERT."

The course recommended in this letter is that which every Officer must be forward to pursue, who has any wish to devote his mind to the maintenance of discipline, or who has any heart to dispose him to the trial of other means than mere force and severe punishment for the government of his fellow beings.

The Prince Regent's aquatic excursion has made a sea voyage all the rage at the watering places on the coast. There were four yachts at Plymouth on Saturday, all full of fashionable parties.

We are informed that a stout healthy young woman, who is on the point of lying in, is already engaged as wet-nurse for the child expected to be born next month of the Princess Charlotte. The person so engaged is the wife of a respectable yeoman near Claremont.

His Excellency the Duke de San Carlos, the Spanish Ambassador, and Suite, arrived in town last night in two carriages and six. On their way to the metropolis, they changed horses at Chaplin's the Bull Inn, in Dartford, and immediately proceeded to town, where they arrived about ten o'clock.

Such is the rage for building at Edinburgh, particularly in the new street leading from the fine approach to the City from the Calton Hill, that the areas for seven new houses were lately purchased, by a builder, at the enormous price of 25,000*l.*

It is said that the French Government has offered a contract for 900 mail coaches, to some of the London coach builders, at 150*l.* each, to be built in France.

The Redpole was on Friday commissioned at Plymouth by Captain Paisley. Report states that he is to cruise against the pirates in the West Indies.

Ships of all classes have been lately fitted at Plymouth, with round bows, and they are henceforth to be fitted also with round sterns.

Glorious Humanity and Courage.—On the 18th of June, at noon, his Majesty's ship Bracen sailed from Barbadoes for Trinidad with a fresh breeze. She had top gallant sails and courses set, going about seven knots, when one of the seamen fell overboard from the lee... thead. "A man overboard," was called... in the waist, and instantly Lieutenant ...worth (First Lieutenant) jumped into ...ard quarter boat, threw the boat's ...eru sheet grating overboard, pulled ... and waistcoat, and plunged ...unate seaman, whom he caught ...hausted. Lieutenant Mack... grating, and with it and ...him up, until the ship had distanced them ...g sent them a boa; ...ached the gangway ...ickled down the ... embraced him, ... his feelings.

...tages for ... judg... ment ... is the ... late exce... ve... reigns, hal... ces. This will be ... of half-sovereigns and ... now in a forward state for ... per, on a very extensive scale, is understood also that a new coin... ned on; and that necessary measures have already been adopted for carrying it into execution. When this shall be effected, the country will have to boast of a metallic currency of every description more perfect than it has ever hitherto possessed; forming, with the Bank paper, which in defiance of the prognostics of our gloomy political economists, is about to become convertible at pleasure into the precious metals, a mass of currency, of which gold and silver will be the bases, unequalled in amount and character in any nation of Europe; and affording another proof, in addition to the many to which we have lately had the pleasure of directing the public attention, of our increased and increasing prosperity.

Price of Bullion.—Yesterday Portugal gold in coin and bars, and new doubloons, were at 4*l.* and new dollars at 5*s.* 2*d.*

SEPTEMBER 29th.

By the arrival of the *Duchess of York* from Buenos Ayres, letters have been received from thence to the 6th of July. It was confidently reported there, and fully credited, though no official accounts of the fact had arrived, that after several friendly conferences between the Officers of the Insurgent and Royalist Armies in Upper Peru, an armistice had been concluded, and the preliminaries agreed upon of a Treaty of Union and Co-operation in shaking off the yoke of the Mother Country! The Portuguese troops at Monte Video remained in *statu quo*. The trade of privateering had proved so lucrative a speculation, that the Buenos Ayres merchants had resolved to carry it on upon a more extended scale. Several vessels had been fitted out for that purpose, of a larger size, and more formidably armed and manned, than those which they had previously equipped. One of them, named the *Consequencia*, put to sea on the 28th of June; and another, named *Tupac Ameiro*, sailed on the 3d of July. The *Consequencia* mounts 40 guns, and has a crew of 300 men, of all nations. Three days before she sailed, a quarrel arose among her motley crew, as to how the prize-money they might be entitled to for their meditated captures should be shared. From words they soon came to blows; and before peace was restored, by the interference of the marines, one of the seamen was killed, and fifteen wounded. The *Tupac Ameiro* carries 16 guns, and 160 men. The *Fredericksteen* Captain Dodds, is said to have stranded about two leagues below Colonia. Her cargo consisted of wines, tobacco, and sugar: the wines were saved, the other articles totally lost. The *Duchess of York* has brought home a large sum in dollars, for account of the British merchants. Commodore Bowles in the *Amphion* frigate, gave her convoy until she had a good offing from the River Plate.

The *Prince Ernest* packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Friday, from Lisbon, spoke a Spanish brig off the Rock of Lisbon, which she supplied with water and provisions, the brig having been plundered, off Cape St. Vincent, on the 1st, by a schooner privateer, of 14 guns, which had captured a rich Spanish ship from New Spain, with a great quantity of specie on board.

The *Oxford* (private ship) is arrived from Bombay, which place she left on the 4th of May and St. Helena in the beginning of August.

The letters by her have not yet reached town.

Several ships have been commissioned, and others are preparing for commission, for the purpose of relieving those now upon the several foreign stations, who term of service (three years) will expire in a few months. Captain Charles Malcolm has commissioned the *Sybille*; Captain Sheriff, the *Andromache*; Captain Hercules Robinson, the *Favourite* (at Chatham); and Captain Paisley, the *Redpole* (at Plymouth), for the West Indies. Mr. Salter (of Portsea) is appointed Purser of the *Sybille*; and Mr. Parry, late Purser of the *Tay* (of Portsea), to the *Favourite*. Mr. Lethbridge is appointed Secretary to Sir Home Popham, as Commander in Chief at Jamaica.

POLICE.

Mansion House.—Three or four persons of respectable appearance applied on Saturday to the Lord Mayor, in consequence of the conduct of a person who has raised considerable sums by the means which we shall represent to our readers.

On the 28th June, 1847, a vessel was advertised as a vessel for passengers from Liverpool to New York and Philadelphia. It was stated the vessel would positively sail on or about the 10th July; and as an additional inducement for persons to engage with the vessel it was also stated that a gentleman was going out in the ship, who would settle in Philadelphia, connected with a house of the first respectability in London, and do all in his power to procure employment for such as might be in want thereof, on their arrival in America. In consequence of this advertisement, and the terms of passage being deemed cheap, about one hundred and thirty persons entered themselves as passengers, several of those persons having wives and families. From these persons one of the owners, then in Liverpool, received money on account of their passage, and from some of them the whole amount. It is estimated, that in the whole he received the sum of 500*l.* She did not sail on the 10th of July; and in the course of the month the Master was arrested for a debt contracted by him on account of the vessel. The owner was himself arrested; and, to procure his liberty, deposited the ship's register with the creditor as a pledge for the debt. On the 14th of August he set out, as alledged, for London, leaving the vessel under the command of the chief mate, to whom he addressed a note, stating he should return to Liverpool in four days, and requesting, in the interim, the mate would study the comfort of the passengers. The mate, having no money, or credit, steerage passengers and himself and crew might have starved, had not the cabin passengers permitted them, from charitable motives, to participate in their sea stores and provisions, until the whole was consumed. The owner has not yet returned to Liverpool; but, in consequence of representations made on behalf of the distressed passengers, a person was sent down to Liverpool to take the command of the vessel. This person, on his arrival in Liverpool, sent a day's provision on board for the almost famished passengers and crew, and continued thus to supply them for a few days; but suddenly ceased, alleging that he had s... money. At length dispatch... present Captain assumed the ... vessel, redeemed the register f... instantly discharged the mate a... ing to pay them one shilling ... wages. The vessel is now rep... the astonishment of the passe... told she will not proceed either to ... Philadelphia, but will clear out ... New Brunswick. The Captain ... replace the sea-stores and pro... belonged to the cabin passenge... consumed on board the vessel by... the steerage passengers, and ma... provided the passengers will ca... ceed with the vessel to St. Joh... proposal has been (in general) ... only offering to the passengers ... of perishing amidst the snows of ...

It is almost impossible to descri... ries endured by the passengers ... on board the vessel. It is to be ... that she has for nearly three mon... only place of shelter for 130 hu... and not the slightest attention has ever been paid by any person on behalf of the owners either to the cleanliness or comfort of the births. To most of those unfortunate passengers it is a matter of strict necessity to abide by the vessel, whatever may be the result, having no other place in which to shelter their heads from the damps of night. One of them, a respectable tradesman, sent his few goods to America by another vessel, in the hope that he should reach the United States in time personally to receive them. After payment of the passage money for himself, his wife, and children, he was robbed on board of what little money he then possessed. And to complete his misfortunes, he has lately received intelligence of the failure of a person in America indebted to him in a sum of money which was to have formed the capital for his future pursuits across the Atlantic. The passenger is now therefore completely destitute, not possessed of one shilling to purchase his children bread. Another poor man, a native of Ireland, having paid for his passage, and spent the remainder of the small sum of money with which he had set out upon his journey in supporting life, determined upon the singular expedient of travelling back to his native country, (at one of the most distant parts of which his friends resided,) for the purpose of obtaining from them the means of laying in a stock for the voyage, which he was sanguine enough to suppose was not in the air. In poverty he travelled to Ireland, and in poverty he returned; but he brought a fever which he had contracted in his journey through the diseased districts. He now lies in his hammock under the influence of the disorder which may extend its ravages amongst the whole of the passengers, who are compelled to remain on board the vessel, in the apprehension of a more certain evil which awaits them on shore. Several of the poor passengers who have been so fortunate as to be in possession of a little money, have proceeded to America, leaving authority with their friends to proceed against the owner for the recovery of their money. The mate and seamen have arrested the vessel by warrant of the Court of Admiralty, to recover their wages. The Lord Mayor, at this stage asked whether application had been made to any authorities at Liverpool, upon the subject? The complainants replied, that although this case had excited the utmost horror in Liverpool, there seemed to be a doubt whether it came within the view of criminal prosecution.

The Lord Mayor recollected some complaint of a description, the atrocity of which nearly resembled that he had just paid attention to. It occured on Tower-hill, and the plan seemed to have been arranged upon the same system, and nearly to the same effect. The persons employed in the deception, however, evaded the pursuit of justice. It was a case upon which the best judgment should be taken. He apprehended the failure of a criminal proceeding, but recommended that legal advice should be immediately resorted to.

The complainants begged to know whether the process of the Court of Admiralty could not be extended to the case of the unfortunate passengers. If so, their claims might be speedily adjusted, but at present they were without any effectual remedy in the case of disasters.

The Lord Mayor again recommended application to the best legal authorities, and expressed his readiness to assist in obtaining satisfaction for the poor creatures who were labouring under such privations.